MINETY-NINE TONS OF GOLD. HOW SIXTY MILLIONS OF BULLION LOOKS ALL IN ONE ROOM,

Toured About and Weighed, a Hundred Thon

sund Dollars' Worth at a Time-flow it is Tested and Why it is Beiled in Acid. 1c costs \$1,270 to send \$5,009,000 in buillion on the New York Assay Office to the Philain Mint. That is why a room in the Assay cles is at present walled around with gold els. The weight of \$5,000,000 is eight tons ds. Congress was asked for \$50,000 to lat but it only appropriated \$20,000. Begold was received in the Assay Office 0,000 yet remains on the hands of Supertendent Thomas C. Acton. This sixty mil ions weighs about ninety-nine tons. A man a should own it would be able to wall himself eide or so high but that he could stand in he middle and touch every brick. The numof gentlemen in this country who could perform this interesting experiment with their wn gold is small. The bricks in the Assay dice average about \$4,000 apiece in value, The most of them are not much to look They are as black and dull in color as a cheap quality of stovepipe. If you scratch one ith a knife you make a bright yellow mark. and this mark will not get black again. These black bricks are composed of melted foreign olns, containing about the right amount of alloy for American coinage, and so the alloy is allowed to remain in them. When the melted gold is poured into the moulds the oxygen of the air attacks the copper of the alloy, and turns it black. If it were worth while to prothey would never get any darker in color than a gold coin would. Two-thirds of all these cks are made of French twenty-franc pieces,

ose bricks made of gold directly from the pass are very nearly pure metal, and are as girt as coins. The drainage from all this if if were put at interest at five per cent, uld make a golden stream of \$342 an hour aning day and night.

I know just as well how much gold there is in a room. Superintent Acton said, as he gazed tot at the pited up weath, as I know my own, but notwithstanding that it must all be isticed again in anticipation of the account to rendered by July 1. If we had had money ough to send it to the Philadelphia Mint, would not have the great trouble of weighing it, our \$100,000 of it only is put on the scales at a te." ix men were at work. Down the faces of all

ix men were at work. Down the faces of all two of them the sweat rolled, and their diswere grimy with black oxide of copper, we tugged at the gold bars like 'longshore-n unloading pig from. A heavy platform k, on four small wheels, was rolled into the m, and on this about twenty-five bars, or us, taken from the built up golden walls on es sides of the room, were laid. The truck is then drawn along the floor by four men. a drawn along the floor by four men, no and two pushing, into an adjoining there the scales were. The scales are we feet high, and the index needle is him four lest long. The beam e pans are suspended on steel a sharp as knife blades, to avoid frichen the small weights had been added to the small weights had been added the first small weights had been added the form the small weights had been added the first small weights are small sm balance with two pieces of paper of a the pane, the mere writing of lead pencil on one of the pieces of handle the gold, though not

men who handle the gold, though not by much in outward appearance to the observer from coal heavers, are, in fact, intelligence, of approved reputation, o receive good pay, would not have all this trouble." said the weigher, as he put a 500-counce weight y on the scales with his right hand and off his brow with his left, 'if we had ar-at the 'parliament of man, the federation sworld.' What we sight for here is an in-tional system of coinage. The most of all eight came to this country as good foreign

ceight came to this country as good foreign but its lack of uniformity with our mintompels the United States to recon it, and affight these weights all day."
arger supply of foreign coins than usual ome into the country since August last, bether are of exchange has been in our fathwas explained that the most of the gold r than foreign coin came to the Assay by express from mines and from various ness houses. It sometimes happened that s houses. It sometimes happened that t of original dust, in small flakr grains, brought into the office by a bronze-faced or in person, who had brought it East with on a visit to his former home, as method is to take the gold on deposit the bankers or others who send it, and to s done because the nitricacid to which it e subjected will not ferret out very small lites of silver that are enveloped in the but if a large amount of silver is melted it he gold the acid can follow it into the and eat it all out. The weighed particles mass and eat it all out. The weighed particles of gold and silver are then wrapped up in a little sheet of pure lead of a known weight that is first twisted into the shape of a cornucopia to receive them. This pellet of gold and silver and lead is then meted in a cupel, a little portous white cup made of the sales of bone pith. A draft of hotair passes over the melted mass, and this oxydizes the lead, and the presence of the oxidized lead for some unknown reason aids the oxidation of the copper mixed in the gold and carries it down with it in a similarly mysterious way into for some unknown reason and the exidation of the copper mixed in the gold and carries it down with it in a similarly mysterious way into the pores of the cupel. There is left a little batton of gold and silver lying in the bottom of the cupel. This is hammered to knock off the cales of exide that cling to it, and then roised into a ribbon nearly half an inch wide. This ribbon is coiled up and put into a little platinum cup, the size of a thimble, and set into boiling nitre acid. The bottom of the patinum cup is perforated so that the boiling acid may enter and get a fair chance at the silver. It will not attack either the gold in the ribbon nor the platinum of the cup. The coil is boiled ten minutes more in fresh acid. By this time the silver is all eaten out of the ribbon, and the rold is left porous, which makes it so brittle that if it is pinched the little toni will crackie into pieces in the lingers. It is accordingly subjected to just enough heatto cause the particles to athere. This little coil is now pure gold. It is unpolicited and of a duit creamy color. Not a particle shed and of a duit creamy color. Not a particle

singers. It is accordingly subjected to just enough heat to cause the particles to adhere. This little coil is now pure gold. It is unpolished and to a duil creamy color. Not a particle of the gold has been lost, but all of the alloys have been removed. It is again carefully weighed. Suppose that whereas it originally weighed 1009 according to the system of weighing explained above, it now weighs only 873. This shows that the metal brought in to be assigned contains 873 parts in 1,000 of gold, or, in other words, 873-10 per cent, of it only is pure. All gold is melted before it is assayed, and having been assayed it must be melted again in order to be refined. An additional quantity of sliver is added to it for the same reason that has been explained in the process of assaying. It is then melted and granulated by firting the molten gold from a ladie upon the surface of water. The idea is to make the gold fall in a slivet on the surface so that it will break up noto little flaky masses. This granulated gold is then dried, and for sonvenience of handling is pressed into cheese-shaped masses. These are cut pand the piece are put into bolling is freshed upon the surface for water and retter, which turns "cotte. This blue liquid is frawn off wing a siphon. The bolling is rebedied \$evant times, varying in number according to the purity required, after which the kinds to melted and run into brick-shaped masses to be carried to the treasure room.

The blue liquid which contains the copper and silver is run into a tank and weakoned with the addition of water. The effect of this simple process is to cause the add to let go of the silver which it yet clings to the dopter. The silver which it yet clings to the copper.

"It you have a cat," said a reliier, "of a large of the last is not quite secondarge the will element.

Is and mice; but if you get a smaller cat, or hat is not quite so courageous, she will let rats run and confine herself to the mice, inice in this case are represented by the er, which the and eats up with greater than it does the sliver."
I have it does the sliver.
I have a suspended a se-since tank, in which are suspended also ylong strips of lead. On the lead beautiful mystals are formed, with points as sharp as as, and whose scratch is possenous. These also are but vitrod, or sulphate of copper,

"As are blue vitriol, or sulphinte of copper, fare and as such for the making of Paris wa and other chemical products.

Or. Thousday of last work Charles II, Jollison.

Or. Thousday of last work Charles II, Jollison.

I would be dischard Madelical, Mr., was intended

to the first on the first on their high cled. (in

the last of the first one) of the room.

FACTS THAT BEAR ON SESSIONS.

A Lawyer's Presentation of the Points as

The Hon, S. W. Rosendale, ex-Recorder of the city of Albany, who is associated with Mr. F. N. Bangs as counsel for the Bribery Committee investigating the charges against Senator saked by a Eux reporter what would be the future course with reference to the summing up before the committee. Judge Rosendale rethat counsel would prepare triefs to be sub-mitted to the committee on Tuesday. He said he had come to the city for the purpose of con-sulting with Mr. F. N. Bangs, and he had no doubt that the briefs would be ready on Tuesday morning in support of the charges against Senator Sessions. In reply to an inquiry whether there would be any objection to his giving a summary of the evidence directly bearing against Senator Sessions, Judge Rosen-

"I do not see any objection to that. It is not likely that the committee will complain, as the briefs will be published. We find that the popular assumption is that the question at issue is merely a question of veracity between Mr. Sessions and Mr. Bradley. But I do not so regard it. Mr. Bradioy is a plain, simple-minded man.

He has not much command of language, and, like most men, does not recall the exact words of conversations accurately; but he remembers the substance and sticks to it very well. He plainly, under oath, charges Senator Bessions with having offered him \$2,000 and paid it to him in his room, as an inducement to vote for Depew. Mr. Sessions agrees with Mr. Bradley upon aimost everything except the sions admits that he solicited two interviews on the same day with Bradley, and says that his object was to get Bradley's vote for Depew. One of the interviews was about 4 o'clock P. M. at the Delayan House. The other was at 7. M. at the Delayan House. The other was at 7. M. at the Delayan House. The other was at 7. M. at the Delayan House. On each occasion Sessions invited the conversation, Bradley says that Sessions opened the subject by saying. It would be a nice thing to have a thousand dollars in your pocket for voting for Depew. Bradley says he rejected the ofter of Sessions, who seemed to interpret the rejection as meaning that Bradley wanted more money, sessions said he would go up stairs and see what was the best that he could do. Sessions swears that at that time he felt that he had not seemed Bradley's vote, and that he must do something more to get it. Afterward, at the Renmore House. Sessions renewed the conversation by inviting to an interview, and Sessions himself designated Bradley's room, which was in the lifth story, as the bince of rendezvous. Sessions says that at that time he did not think that he had secured Bradley's vote, although he still wanted to get it, and feit that some more effort was necessary. Bradley went up to Sessions's room, and Sessions and he went together up stairs to Bradley's room. There was a good deal of delay because Bradley had left his key, and a servant was sent to the office for it. Thure was plenty of chance on the way for Sessions, either in his own room or in the hall, to address to Mr. Bradley whatever legitimate argument he desired. But it is obvious that he had some argument to address that it would not do for him to make publicly, or in the presence of third parties.

"Thore was a five-minutes' interview in Bradley's room, and Sessions swears that at the end of that interview he feit that he had secured Bradley's vote, and he amounced that fact at the Half Breed causus in the evening. The sole question is, what argument did Sessions use, it being gareed th sions admits that he solicited two interviews on the same day with Bradley, and says that his

end of that interview he feithful he had secured Bradiey's vote, and he announced that fact at the Half Bried causus in the evening. The sole question is, what argument did Sessions use, it being agreed that he used some argument?

"Mr. Bradley says the argument used was money. Sessions sayshe relied upon nothing but upon telling Bradley what had been said to him (Sessions) by a Chautauqua gentleman (d. P. Ingersoll, in Sessions's room, that the public sentiment of Chautauqua County was against Bradley. "His is Sessions's own account of his interview with Bradley.

"But Mr. Ingersoll testified that he himself was a Depew man; that he had an interview with Bradley, and says that afterward, in Sessions's room, he repeated it to Sessions. Ingersoll says that Bradley told him that he (Bradley) would probably vote for Depew, but that he (Ingersoll) did not have a chance to tell it to Sessions on account of strangers coming into Sessions room.

"But supposing Sessions believed that Bradley was still open to some additional influences, it is remarkable that Sessions, in his report of what took place in Bradley's room, repeats almost literally the words which Ingersol says he tused in conversation with Sessions. It would require too much invention for Sessions to make up a story of a different conversation between himself and Bradley, It was much easier to repeat Ingersol's story as his own. His memory was not likely to full in that particular.

"Which is most probable—that a simpleminded man like Bradley would invent a faise charge in order to destroy a Senator, and should facrifice \$2.000 of his own money to do it, or that Sessions, in order to get rid of a serious charge, would invent a lie? I no ne case the invention would be to get a fellow Senator into trouble in the other the invention was to get Sessions out of trouble. If the veracity of the parties is to be decided by degrees of temptation to which each was exposed, it is clear that Sessions in that Bradley had \$2.000 at the

"One live fact cannot be erased from the tes-One live fact cannot be erased from the testing weighted out by each man on a pair of scale enclosed in a glass case. I have grained to some enclosed in a glass case, and a half grains corresponds with weight which has been divided into a equal parts. Each of the two aways saparately but in a similar manner to the assay. Their results must agree a very small fraction. Each adds to edgoid a definite quantity of silver, me because the nitric acid to which it to consult account of the consultation.

ply that money to Bradley in order to establish a false charge, would not there be some trace of the consulerace, would not there be some trace of the consulerace, would not there be some trace of the consulerace, who must take into consideration that Sessions was an established lobbyist. Among his companions was Edwards, who approached four members of Assembly and offered them money for their votes. It is not likely that Edwards did this without having a fund to make his promise good. Afterward a lobbyist named Phelos is shown to have received considerable sums of money in bills from a man who was reported to be friendly to Depew. Edwards is shown to have received some money from Barber in bills. Mr. James Tillinghas: Vice-President of the New York Central Railroad Company, had a check for \$20,000 changed into bills in Albany about May 24. On May 26 Sessions gave orders to his bankers to close out his account, and he got the money in bills, pretending that the Legislature was about to adjourn. This concert of action between a number of the supporters of Depew is shown from May 24 to June 8, and on June 8. Senator Woodin formishes himself with \$3,560 in bills. On the Afternoon of June 8, boug the day on which Bradley made his appearance after leaving Sessions with \$2,000 in bills. Sessions visited the rooms of Senatore Woodin and Barber. No personal connection between Woodin Senator Sessions meant to supply himself with \$2,000 when he called upon Senator Woodin, From these facts probable inference might easily have been repetical by Sessions if he had called Phelops Barber, and Edwards, or Senator Woodin as witnesses. This he did not do. If the use of money was innocent, they could have borne testimony to it. This looks nike a mathematical demonstration, and does not leave much room for logic or the imagination.

Now as to the time when Bradley and

not leave much room for logic or the imagination.

Now as to the time when Bradley and Sessions had the private interview at Sessions teguest. Sessions ease it was for him to tell Bradley what Bradley knew, and what Sessions could have told him publicly. The time of the interview is simply a matter of computation.

"The amount of money that Bradley had before his interview with Sessions is simply a matter of count. The motives are as plain as the alphabet, both by the rule of exclusion or of inclusion. So far as the argument depends upon the character of the two men, Bradley has the advantage of a better reputation than Sessions. Sessions admits that he was a professional lobbyist."

The Quarrel Over Miss Ophelia Udell. The two factions of the Brooklyn Board of Education, which have been so bitter in their opposition to each other that some of the members do not speak to one another when they meet, are now in battle array over the case of Miss Ophelia S. Udell, a teacher of Public School No. 32. Mr. Suiney V. Lowell is Chairman of the committee upon that school which suspended Miss Udell in May lest for insubordination and disobedience of the rules. As the Board has not verapproved of the suspension, Mr. John Y. Chiyer, Chairman of the Teachers Jonan Mittee, continues to pay the voting woman her salary contending that she is still until the text. The Local Committee solvento the course, and Mr. Lowell has threatened to have Mr. Chirer that it was with difficulty that be could vestrain into the form artiking him. Mr. Lowell on Satorday entered a formal neutral against the payment of the adary, not Mr. chirer paid up attention to this, and Miss Udell will probably get her money. It she does not she will sup for the School No. 32. Mr. Stitney V. Lowell is Chairman of the

The Home of the Engle and the Wild Cat. From the San Francisco findleson.

Selien Canon, New Mexico, where a pair of American cages have built their bestin the lace of a cliff which towers up in the air and overlangs the rairoad track. In this canon is a little opening or cave in the rock, within their feets of the track, which their feets of the track, where a will out has built his lair and six in the mouth of his den and wateres the passing trace. He has been shot at several times, but has thus lar escaped.

The Aglie Skithereen Buck. From the New Baren Pulladium.

Wednesday night a young man by the name of White mine thank here was water at \$5 made with Ton Iran has he has been proven force. In our more many thanks the provent with the force of the second o

ALL EYES ON THE COMET. ITS TAIL CALCULATED TO BE FOUR MILLION MILES LONG.

Marked Changes in the Appropriate of He Mead Sweeping Northward with Tremen-done Velocity - Prof. Brosper's Photographs. A telescopic view of the comet yesterday

morning showed that marked changes budtaken place in the appearance of the head within twenty-four hours. The come, which on Saturday morning was extended to a considershape of a half circle. The nucleus looked smaller and more nearly round, and its disk was better defined than in previous observabackward from the nucleus into the tail, which not be detected, but a dark channel in the centre of the tail, beginning at the nucleus and stretching back to some distance, was perceptible. The concave side of the tail no longer facled off gradually, but its edge was almost as sharply defined as that of the convex side. The tall appeared to have grown narrower and more dense, especially just back of the head.

A slight mist interfered with naked eve observations, materially reducing the length and brilliancy of the tail, but the nucleus shone undimmed, and was faintly visible even when covered with clouds thick enough to hide all but

the brightest stars.

The luminous substance of the tall extends around and in front of the nucleus for some distance, and a good deal of change is visible there. Sometimes the nebulosity is seen considerably in advance of the nucleus, and at other times it seems to have retreated, reminding the observer of the surging of the water before the

observer of the surging of the water before the prowed a boat.

The northward motion of the comet is astonishingly rapid. The actual rate cannot be told until its distance from the earth has been ascertained, but whatever that distance may be the comet's speed is frightful. Its quick journey from the southern into the northern hemisphere, assuming that it is the comet seen by Dr. Gould in South America about June 1, is proof of its qualities as a racer. It has already quitted the neighborhood of Capelia, the star that at first served to indicate its place in the sky and is sweeping upward and to the left toward the North Star. It is an interesting fact that the great comet of 1819 biased out suddenly to the surprise of the astronomers in the same quarter of the heavens as this grant comet of 1819 binzed out suddonly to the surprise of the astronomers in the same quarter of the heavens as this comet. The superance of this cometroused for a time the great astronomer William Hershel from the gloom into which he had sunk, as he felt his powers failing him with age, and he wrote with boyleh enthusiasm to his sister Carolina, who had been his assistant through all his labors, to come and help him prepare his telescopes. prepare his telescopes.

The comet was visible all last night, except

above the horizon when passing under the star.

Boston, June 26.—The comet is now moving away from the earth (this is the conclusion at the Cambridge Observatory) at the rate of 300,000 miles a day. It will probably be visible for several months, and be conspicuous during that time to the naked eye. It reached its maximum of brightness on Thursday night last, its nucleus is probably 1,000 miles in diameter, and the inner head at the envelope 12,000, while the come is vasily more than that. The tail is

comet showed to better advantage last night than at any time since its discovery. All along the Hudson River groups were gathered to water its rise, and at 10 o'clock it was seen to the best advantage. Frod. Henry Draperspent all of Saturday night in a vain attempt to make another photograph of the comet. At midnight the clouds that obscured the sky and rendered the tail of the comet almost invisible began to the clouds that obscured the sky and rendered the tail of the comet almost invisible began to clear. A heavy fog, so dense that it dropped from the roof of the observatory, also litted a little after midnight, and the sky was left clear. Frof. Draper at once set to work. At 2:10 this morning to had two powerful telescopes ready, and succeeded in taking two photographs of the comet that exceed anything he has so far accomplished. They were finished at 3 A. M. One, magnified fifteen times by that elescope, shows the nucleus and the cufinished at 3 A. M. One, magnified fifteen times by the telescope, shows the nucleus and the curious form of the coma, which is shaped like a bird with outstretched wings. It is very graphic, and the Professor expresses himself as thoroughly satisfied. The second photograph shows fully six degrees of the tail. At 3 A. M. the sky began to ligoten, and the tail gradually became indistinct, so that no further work was possible. To-night Prof. Praper watched the clouds anxiously. The rain of the afternoon cleared away and the clouds rapidly drifted off, so that in the early evaning the sky was clear.

clouds anxiously. The rain of the afternoon cleared away and the clouds rapidly drifted off, so that is the early evening the sky was clear. He expected to make a thotograph at 30-clock to morrow morning that will excel the others. Prof. Draper said:

Well, at any rate, I proved definitely that a comet can be photographed. It has never been done before, and was thought by many to be impossible; but this puts all doubt at rest. What I am particularly anxious to do is to get the constitution of the comet. Let the mathematicians figure to their hearts content on the distances, and so on, but let me find out what the comet is made of and I am satisfied. We will have pients of time, for I don't think it will become invisible before at least five weeks. It is a difficult thing to come to any accurate decision as to the material in an object forty million mires away, but I think we can do it. This is undoubtedly the largest comet since the spectroscope has been perfected, and the instrument is now so much improved that its operations are very exact. The main interest of the comet is the study of its spectrum."

"What conclusion have you servived at con-

comet is the study of its spectrum."

"What conclusion have you arrived at concerning the material of the comet."

"Well, so far I know nothing positively, but I think that many experiments will establish the fact that the comet contains the elements of carbon, and if we prove that carbon exists on other fact that the comet contains the elements of carbon, and if we prove that carbon exists on other planets than the earth, we open a door to a wondrous field of speculation, for whereever there is carbon there may be life. You can see at once now important, then, the comet becomes. It only shows that carbon and the elements of life exist all over the universe. How odd it is, by the way, that the people should take so much interest in the comet. In olden times the utmost consternation was fell when one became visible, but now it is halled with joy. This comet turns with a sweep like a cineter or salve toward the east, which would have sont all the ancient world on its knees with fear. The head or nucleus of this comet is not very bright, but it is large and greatly increased by the second part, called the hair or orona. The tail is millions and militons of miles in length. The comet is like a courtier approaching a king. It approaches face first, and retreats the same way. The back, or in this Instance the tail, is always away from the sun it will set the scientific world arog to find out what it is made of. That is what I am trying to discover. This is very difficult, as the comet moves one way in an oblique direction, and the world goes so in scientific world argo to find out what it is made
of. That is what I am trying to discover. This
is very difficult, as the comet moves one way in
an oblique direction, and the world goes spinming around in another, and it is very difficult
to manage the telescopes so as to keep the negative always in the right place. But I say again
that I want to find out what the comet is made
of. Think of any material if you can that will
flame out for millions of miles ahead of a body
the size of the comet when the orb itself is moving at a terrific rate in the same direction. It is
going in a northerly course, and the tail is
above the horizon all day, although it is impossible to see it in daylight. I am in hopes that
science will gain greatly by this, and I cannot
help appreciating the fact that so fine a comet
should come just as our spectroscope has attained perfection.

Dr. Draper then went back to his observatory,
and anxiously waited for the time to approach
for the fourth, and, it is hoped, the most perfect
photograph, to be taken after midnight.

In the course of a sermon on the New Testament revision yesterday, the Roy, R. Heber Newton of the Anthen Memorial Protestant Episcopal Church said that

Why a Churchman Approves the Revision.

the changes lead people to judge the text so much more rom an ethical and spiritual than from a dogmatic standpoint that many of the stern old churchmen must feel uncomfortable. "With a fidelity to facts which must be distasteful to high churchmen," said the preachmust be distasteful to high churchmien," said the preacher, "the revisers substitute 'overseer' for 'bishop,' a word used in the King James version of the Psaima, written before the Unristan Churche shed." The idea of faire punishment, Mr. Newton each, had been softened in the revision, and the dramatic and cortic description of the last judgment had been greatly softened. Many changes not, as usual indicated on the margin, favored the subordination of Christ to idd. He reported that several of the bold but wise changes nuced by the American revisers had not been supposed, more especially the use of the word "demon" for "devil," In the phrase possessed by devil. "Mr. Newton considered the revision a benefit, hecause, also, some of the verbale language are such as to prevent people from picking out short sentences and hadiging tremend us degrees on to them.

Death of Moses Titcomb. Boston, June 26, -Moses Titcomb, ex-Super-

intentient of the Document Room of the United State-Schote, which was under his charge for over a quarter of a century, died this morning at Franklin Falls, N. H. or a century, mea this morning at the several verter aged 80 years, after a lingering illness of several verter duration. His long term of service to Washington brought but into into himmer with many of the most the injusticely of interestmen in the country's history. He injustically agreement in the country's history. He is the local of the country is a seried when it has less as knew with the own mands prepared for burnal the body of Henry Clay.

Fire broke out at a late hour on Saturday night in William Fru t's kindling-wood factory at Third and Brunswick streets. Jersey City, and destroyed it.

NATURAL COUNTERFEITS.

Atleged Stone Implements-Egyptian Relies

"Here is something unique," said the custodian of a fine archivological collection, throwingrouses the door of a nee;" you'll not find a collection like this anywhere in the world, except, perhaps, that of the Smithsonian."

The specimens numbered about two hundred. and seemed to represent the rudest implements of early man. There were nace, hammers, goures, arrow and spear heads of white calcite; some well defined, and others, grading down to to one side like a piume, had seemingly sunk the different stages of the work, from the rough down and spread out sideways, more in the stone to the perfect spear head. Long rounded pieces of stone well turned looked as though they might have been preadamite rolling pins; and one huge block bore astriking resemblance to a gigantic cleaver. Other pieces were seen that could only have was distinctly seen on Saturday morning, could | a meaning to the maker. They may have been rough needles, awis, or piercers, or perhaps could have been used to scrape skins with, Some of the spear heads must have been wielded by men of gigantic proportions, if at all, as they weighed in some instances twelve or filteen pounds, and would have been formidable as clubs; but how the most perfect of them could have been huried by man is a profound mystery. Among the arrow heads were some that showed considerable taste, the lines being sharp and well cut, and an idea of ornamentation had evidently invested the mind of the tion had evidently invested the mind of the malter. A lugge stone seemed moulded into a turtie's head, linely polished; abother was a rude imitation of a deity of some kind. All these and many others were carefully mounted, an levidently labelled by an expert.

Well, what do you think of them?" the man of rocks inquired, as the visitor completed the survey, having occupied the last five minutes in trying to think up a suitable archaeological answer to the anticipated query; but if was

survey, having occupied the last five minutes in trying to think up a suitable archaeological answer to the anticipated query; but it was a failure, and he expressed the conviction that if a cretacious man ever existed these were his household gods and tools.

You have about hit it," the archaeologist said, laughing. "If man did live in the old ares when everything was either frozen up or red hot these are exactly the tools and weapons he used; but the truth is, they are nothing but a lot of stones picked up for their peculiar shapes and placed together in a rude classification. They certainly have the appearance of having been used by man, but it's nothing but the weather. Water polished the spear heads."

But what do you have them here for?"

Just for the comparison. You see, in archaeology there is just the same opportunity to counterfeit as in other branches of science, and frequently pieces of stone are found, the work of the elements, that so exactly resemble the rude weapons of early man, that very two

and frequently pieces of stone are found, the work of the elements, that so exactly resemble the rude weapons of early man, that very few can tell the difference. Here, for example, is an axe made of a piece of fine granife. Here is another. The handle is bound on with a piece of bark. You can see how nicely it fits. Now, the party that gave that to the owner of this collection paid \$12 for it, when, in reality, it is an accidental shape, and utterly worthless. This collection, however, was originally made by a Cuban routhout who thought they were really the implements of primeval man. He was a fine archaeologist, but an enthusiast, and because these rocks were all found within a mile of each other he assumed that he had discovered the camping ground of a race that antedated the Mointle Builders. His argument was that the earliest men were utterly devoid of constructive ability, and in securing tools would pick up the most suitable rock from a pile where they happened to be. If one had a hollow near one end this was used as a club. A round stone he added to his collection because the first men undoubtedly used it to throw, and the sharp-pointed ones were all spear heads, simply because it would be natural for them to use them in preference

be natural for them to use them in preference to blunt ones."

"Any quarry would supply them," we said.
"Exactly. Yet you were ready to accept them. There is everything in arrangement, and when nicely mounted they would deceive many. The person who made the collection never entirely gave up his hobby, and would probably still insist that such a set of stones were necessary as the first steps, as it were, of every collection of stone implements. They form, as you see, quite an interesting adjunct to a fine collection in showing what nature can do. In the Smithsonian they fixed a similar one as a part of their educational system to show students the difference. Yes, such collections trimmed up are often offered for saie, but an expert can readily tell the deception. out. There is a firm in the West that make a regular business of making prehistoric implements, and there is hardly a collection that has not some of the spurious work. Cers are easily copied, as they are regular in shape, and generally handsomely polished; but the for, et is not always able to secure a stone that is known to belong to the locality he gives the imitation, and so is found out. A groater part of the immans of stone and scarabe: that travellers buy on the Nde and in Ezypt are made in Connecticut. This is sub resa. The same firm manufacture ancient furniture and brica-brac. spinning wheels, &c. I got an insight into the business a few years ago while spending some weeks in a farmhouse in New Hampshire. Every week some one would come along and want to buy old andirons, tall clocks, bellows, old china, &c. The old lady always said they could not sell the old farmly ware, but ended in accepting the last offer. I saw three clocks, several sets of china, and a number of andtenns go to different parties under protest, which caused me to wonder how many sets of family relies they had, as the day after a sale another clock would appear in the place of the one sold, and so on. Finally, after some time, my curiosity got the better of me, and finding the door of an adjoining shed open one day. I walked in, and enough to fit out a small town. I learned afterward that the old farmer and wife were the agents for a lirm near Boston who manufactured the relies of a hundred years ago by the wholesale.

"Yes, I have all sorts of the state of the state

The Wholeshot.

The I have all sorts of stuff offered to me. A man came in the other day who wanted to sell a petrified ham. He told me along story about a British camp in South Carolina during the Revolution that contained the commissary storys, and among them a lot of hams. He said in crossing a river they were lost overboard, and he had fished one up 170 years after, and wanted the modest sum of \$150 for it. He had brought it all the way from south Carolina. It was shared exactly like a ham, but so are thousands of rocks, and it was simply a water-wern boulder. Another man once came to my office, and, after looking carefully around to see that we had no listeners, unrolled a piece of stone about the size of a brick, and calmly stated that he would sell it for fully around to see that we had no listeners, unrolled a piece of stone about the size of a brick, and calmiy stated that he would sell it for \$2,000. It was covered with hieroglyphics, and he said it was the greatest discovery of the age, and would revolutionize things generally. He found it himself in a peculiar mound in Ohio, and the hieroglyphics turned out to be an account of the deluge. The man was innecent enough, and was merely the victim of a sell or the tool of some one. I believe there is a scientific society in Ohio now that has a similar etone, which it claims is genuine, but the thing is on a par with the Cardiff giant and the fliesing link. A fisherman from Swampscott once brought able rock all the way from the Grand Banks, and wanted to sell it as certified dough, refusing to believe it anything else. He thought it had been drooped over from some vessel, as he hauled it up on a cod line. It was a porous stone, completely riddled with worm holes, so that it presented an odd and not undough-like appearance. Nothern is hardly any limit to these describions, some of our first houses offer ancient armor, helmets, swords, and lances that are all made withing twenty miles of New York. The hardest things to tell are the sourious fifth entry or scrapers, for the simple reason that one or two parties have succeeded in making them. A gunmaket told Sir John Lubbock that it took him two yoars to learn to make one with skilled tools. The Azee workman sented himself parties have succeeded in making them. Agunmaker toid Sir John Lubbock that it took him
two years to learn to make one with skilled
tools. The Aztec workman scated himself
upon the ground, and between his feet held
a block of flint about eight inches long,
from which the knife was to be taken.
A rod of wood something like an arrow staff,
with one end flitted into a square piece of wood,
was pressed against the breast, the body being
bent forward, the other end of the arrow-like
stick coming in contact with the edge of the
flint held between the feet. A guick movement
with heavy pressure, and presso I off flew a
knife of flint as sharp as if made by machinery.
These were made very rapidly, and with a
slight curve made formidable weapons. Dr.
Davis, the well-known antiquarian, said that
the natives often made these flint knives by a
curious pressure of the flinger on the flint.
However, it will be seen that the counterfeits
are limited in numbers, as only in rare cases
can a man acquire the rock."

From the Robbisher Democrat and Chamber

Sodus Bay was the scene of a lively climax in

A HAIRDRESSER OF PRINCES.

THE HEIRLOOM THAT EUGENE VATET HAS LEFT TO HIS FAMILY, Civing a New Sensation to the Prince of

Water, and Receiving an Artist's Reward - Why Notice of his Beath was Withheld. Eugene Vatet, who died on Sunday a week ago, at the age of sixty-seven years, was an artist. Nobody who ever sat in his chair left the shop feeling that he had been under the hands of an ordinary man. Men capable of understanding him say he achieved the highest success in his business, but that he died poor. He himseif said on his death bed that he had accomplished all be could ask for; he had achieved an honest reputation and he had lived to see the education of the youngest of his six children completed.

dressed the hair of every foreigner of any note. who ever visited this country, and the prominent men of this city, living and dead, who appreciated his work may be numbered by hundreds. In possession of his widow is a round pasteboard box, scarcely more than two inches in diameter. In the cover is set a round plate of glass. The cover is fastened upon the box with four waxen seals, so that by no possibility could it ever be removed by stealth. Within the box and visible through the glass plate are a

number of short brown locks of hair. For this

hair Mr. Vatet could at one time have received

perhaps thousands of dollars, and even now

It is said of Vatet that he had shaved and

hair Mr. Vatet could at one time have received perhaps thousands of dollars, and even now it is very valuable; but not any of it was ever sold, nor will it ever be.

It was on Friday, Oct. 12, 1860, that a grand bail was given in this city to the Prince of Vales. Vatet, who was known to the British Cousul-General, was sent for. He went to the Frith Avenue Hotel, and was usbered lato the Frince's chamber. As he found himself standing in the princely presence, his modesty and sense of respect for a moment took away his presence of mind. He was aroused to a sense of his duties by the Frince, who asked him with English abrutiness if he was ready to begin. As soon as the Prince was seated in the chair and Vatet had his materials in hand, he forgot the rank of the person he was shaving, and thought only of shaving him well. He afterward said that he did not believe that he shaved the Prince any better than he had hundreds of well-bred gentlemen that had visited his shop, but he knew he had shaved him as well.

After he had shaved the Prince it was another person, one of the Prince's suite, who suggested a shampoo, for Vatet presumed that the Prince, and when it was described to him he observed that he would not have time that evening, with all his other preparations for the ball, to undergo the operation, but he complimented Vatet upon his handiwork with the razor, and desired him call on the following Sunday when he would be pleased to have his hair cut and also to be shampooed.

be pieased to have his hair cut and also to be shambooed.

On the following Sunday Vatet was again ushered into the Prince's presence. His shears, his lotion, his tonic, and his apparatus to warm the towais had been sent before him. The Prince's hair was cut, and the Prince was delighted with the sensation of the shampoo. He at once of his own accord gave an order for a supply of the lotion, as well as for a bottle of Vatet's tonic, which he declared to be excellent. Finally, when the last touch of genfus had been applied with the comb, an attendant stepped forward to pay him. Vatet lifted his hand in polite but firm refusal, saving:

"No. I would not tarnish the honor I have received in being permitted to attend upon his Highness by accepting money for my services."

The Prince pleasantly motioned the attendant not to press payment. Then Vatet, turning to the Prince, said he would estoem it a lavor beyond price if he might be allowed to gather up and keep some of the locks he had cut from his Highness's head. At this one of the Prince's suite sungested that Vatet might intend to make merchandise of the hair by selling it to be worn in rings or otherwise. The sungestion brought a flush to Vatet'sface. He raised his hand to his heart and assured the Prince, upon the honor of a man of spotless regulation, that no part of the hair should ever leave his possession. This is why the hair which the Prince then graciously allowed him to keep was so carefully sealed up in the little box, to become an heiroom in his family and a proof of his incorruptible honesty.

There is a long list of names of distinguished and titled foreign visitors who were shaved and who had their hair dresses by Vatet, but it is sufficient to add those of the Grand Duke Alexis and Frince Pion Pion to, that of the Prince of Waise. Of well-known they forcers who visited his shop may be mentioned Thomas Kirkpairick, Dr. Agnew, the conlist, Dr. Vanburen, and the elder and younger Bennett.

Dr. Vanburen, and the eider and younger Bennett.

When Vatet was about 20 years old he served a campaign in Algiers. The rest of his early life was spont in Paris, his native city. Forty-five years ago he opened a shor at 187 Broadway, between Dev and Cortland streets. Afterward he was at the corner of Broadway and Eighth street, and when he died his shop was at 396 Broadway, the rose high in the ranks of Masonry. He founded La Ciemente Amitte Cosmopolite Lodge. He was a Knight Templar belonging to Morton Commandery. At his funerai the coffin was borne on the shoulders of brother Masons from his residence, 348 Fourth avenue to the Masonic Temple in Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street. It was followed the J. 200 Masons walking in procession. At Greenwood Cemetery gates the Masons in attendance left their carriages and followed the hearse on foot to the grave.

Until restorday the family desired that no publication should be made of Mr. Vater's death because one of his soon is not be school to be school of the sense one of his soon is possible to be school of the sense one of his soon is not be school of the sense one of his soon is not be school of the sense one of his soon is not be school of the sense one of his soon is not be school of the sense one of his soon is not be school of the school of the sense one of his soon is not be school of the schoo

Until restorday the family desired that no-publication should be made of Mr. Vate's death, because one of his sons is on the school-ship St. Mary's. The ship was them at Lisbon, and they feared that some New York newspaper containing the information might fall into his hand either at that port or some other, and that they he should suddenly learn of his histhus he should suddenly learn of his his fortune when he was unprepared for the shock when he sailed from New York his father wa in excellent health. Yesterday, however, the family learned that the St. Mary's had saile from Lisbon directly for New York and the concluded therefore that they would be able to meet him on his arrival before he would be able to see a newspaper. able to see a newspaper.

Henry Pouloi was for some time in the employ of Mr. Vatet.

LEAGUE AND COLLEGE BALL GAMES. A Long Lend for the Western Teams-Close of the College Contests.

Last week's League games left the Western teams with 58 victories all told, against 46 victories for their Eastern rivals. The Cuicago team has the lead, with the Ruffeles second and the Worcesters third. Detroit has pulled up to fourth place, and Troy is a good fifth, leading both Cieveland and Boston. The Providence team is lowest on the list. The full record to date is as follows:

	Darin	Digita.	Chimps	Partitul.	Iterret	Promidence .	No.	Wariester.	Stude Hon.	Games D'r'a	Vitted Pityed	Games to
Boston Roffalo Chicago Chicago Chicago Chicago Herval Provid ce Troy Warnester Cimes lost	######################################	2 12-8084	0 30 1 30 10	SON Denne	**************************************	E22-34 225	012240	0545300 1	18 14 15 14 17 15	00000000	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	53 52 52 53 53 53 53

The college championship games for 1881 ended on Saturday, when Yale defeated Amberst, at Amberst, and for the first time won the championship. It's not likely that the proposed extra games with Harvard will be played, since Yale would have all to lose and nothing to gain by them. The record of the college contests is as follows: 4 7 7 8 9 9 9

	dend.	ACM.	rimouth	mard.	anceten.	de constitution of	use Was	ты Веши.	mes Played
Amherst. Brown Dartmouth. Harvard Princeton Yale	1 2 1 1 2	1 11-42	2 2 1	1 0 1	1 0 1	101	8 4 6 6 1 7	0 1 0 0 0 1	10 11 10 10 10
Games Lost	7	0	13	-4	4	- 5	30		

As a whole, the play in these college games was not up to the standard of 1850, especially in the fleiding. In only sixteen of the thirty-two games were the scores kept down to Single figures. The smallest score, 4 to 1, was made in the first Harvard and Princeton match.

The record of the championship contests of the Long Island Amateur Association, all of which are played at Presspect Park on Saturdays and holidays, is as follows:

Quadruplets and All Doing Well. From the Ope the Observer.

Mrs. Duemarica of Lawrence County is the

Hase Ball-Pole Grounds. To day, Metropolitans vs. Attilenes of Philadelphia .- IN AND OUT OF WALL STREET,

The most disquieting feature of the present stock market is that the leading speculators seem to be all at loggerheads. In former years, although they might have hated and envied each other just as much, they were, at all events, working hand in hand. When they resolved to bull stocks, up went the market just as fast and steadily as it went down when they decided to bear it. The minor speculators, as well as the general public, could then always "get in" with a certain amount of safety. Of course they could never eatch the top and bottom figures, but between these extremes there was always an intervening space where outsiders could disport without any risk of being severely hurt. Nowadays all this is changed. The stock list has become so extended that not only every one of the street bosses has his own particular axe to grind, but almost every venturesome" pleayune" has a specialty of its own to promote. The natural result of this state of affairs is that one general estimate of the market is liable to prove a very unsatisfactory basis of operation. For weeks past, for instance, solid dividend-paying stocks of trunk lines have gone down, while Southern and Southinterminable lawsuits have gone up. The cause of all this is becoming more evi-

dent daily. The market being thoroughly "cliqued," the men standing at the head of the different eliques look upon all the other leaders as bitter enemies. They all seem to be engaged in the process of counting each other's forces, just as though they were so many guerrilla warriors about to meet in a narrow gorge without any exit. Mr. Vanderbilt, during his last return trip from Europe, seems to have given many interesting particulars in regard to the financial standing of the leading Wall street operators. To a party of Englishmen whom he met on board he gave the most unreserved information as to his own wealth. He mentioned not only the sum in registered United states bonds which he holds (some \$52,000,000, if I rightly remember), but the exact amount of stock held by him in every one of the companies with which he is connected. This confidence naturally carried with it the confession that he is the richest man in America, and led to the discussion of the wealth of other capitalists. The estimate of their wealth led in turn to an estimate of their character. On this point Mr. Vanderblit expressed himself with equal assurance and unceremoniousness, and, if it were not an indiscretion to publish private chat, some charming traits might be revealed in regard to the feelings which our Wall street magnates entertain toward each other, and the tactics they indulge in. That Mr. Vanderbilt is not the only person

who speaks from on these topics is evident from a recent article which appeared in one of Mr. Gould's organs. We have been informed, for instance, that a certain operator, worth \$8,000,000 two years ago, has been recently reduced to \$2,000,000, and that another, who was not worth \$2,000,000 then, is now worth \$10,-000,000. As a matter of course, this is merely a paper estimate, for if the man who is valued at \$10,000,000 were to realize upon his securities he would probably not be able to bring his bank account to one-fifth of that sum. But this is of no consequence, for the figures or the names are not of so much significance in this case as the general tendency of Wall street relations. To take another example: The attention of

the public has been daily called to the alleged unlawful speculation of Mr. Vanderbilt and his followers in the trunk line securities under his control. In the same way Mr. Keene has been attacked for his alleged bear operations in the stock of the Erie company, of which he is a director. Not only have these and similar accusations been brought by Mr. Gould, but remedies of the supposed evil have been suggested. Our own penal code not having proved efficient enough, the statute book of England has been ransacked, and elaborate editorials written to order by lawyers in Mr. Gould's employ, suggesting the proper way of dealing with those found guilty by Mr. Gould's Star Chamber. The suggestions were thoroughly learned and business like, with the exception of the unfortunate allusion to Welshers, which could not be carried out, as there are no horse ponds in Wall street to duck the culprit in, and as the substitution of a barber's shop area has been tried and found wanting.

Up to this moment no retaliation has been

attempted by the persons so assaulted, but, should they begin to strike back, the public will probably be treated to a very lively entertainment, and many a curious fact will be brought to light, not only in regard to the amount of money which each of our great operators holds, but in regard to the way in which it has been acquired, and the personal relations it has brought about among them. Mr. Vanderbilt, for instance, is reported to have told a very neat story on the trip referred to above. It seems that, one day. Mr. Gould asked him to fixed time, saying that Mr. Keene was buying the stock and could be easily overloaded and broken. Mr. Vanderbilt thereupon inquired whether Mr. Gould was certain that Mr. Keene

was really buying the stock.
"Of course I am," was Mr. Gould's answer: "my men report to me every detail of what is going on in the Board." Well, they have reported to you wrongly this

time," said Mr. Vanderbiit, "for I was the purchaser of the stock, and I intend buying some more of it to-morrow." This little story clearly proves that Mr. Gould

held at that time an entirely different view of the impropriety of a director depreciating the value of his own stock. Otherwise he would not have dared to make such a proposition to the man whose whole family is identified with the management of the Lake Shore. True, since that episode Mr. Gould and Mr. Vanderbilt must have made up their little dif-

ferences, for the lattler allowed himself to be implicated in the famous Western Union deal. But it is just as evident that these relations must have again become less intimate; otherwise the story would not have been told, and still less would it have been improved by the commentaries which followed it. Tojudge from what appears in the financial

columns of the World, the relations between Mr. Gould and his old partner, Mr. Sage, seem also to be very unsatisfactory. In any case, Mr. Sage is said to be acting in regard to the elevated roads solely upon his own responsibility. The old put-and-call king retaliates by giving out bear points on Western Union and some of the Southwestern stocks.

To make a long story short, all the great

manipulators of Wall street are lighting and denouncing each other, and under such conditions the best policy for outsiders is to stand saide and let them fight it out. This seems also to be the view of that Wall street veteran, Mr. Rufus Hatch, who sends the following conumdrum: Under the Limited Linbility act of 1848, a syndicate must consist of not less than five, and

not more than thirteen persons. The syndicate of liars ' evidently comes under that statute. Now, my mind has been troubled to find out whether the 'syndicate of liars,' even if it does contain the full complement of thirteen members, can ever succeed in telling as many lies as have been told by the innumerable lying synlicates which have been recently at work in placing upon the market the worthless trash with which the Stock Exchanges of the world are now saddled." Mr. Hatch desires solutions of this conun-

drum to be forwarded to him by mail.
Ricoto, Bennison's Last Tueste With a Bear.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., June 26.—The facts about the killing of Demisson, an old and Jameur Leaster and trapper, by a bear in Carlow township, this county, are

as follows. Having set a trap tor a bear, beamison, accompanied by a little is y, went to examine it. The bear had been caught, but had broken the chain attached to the trap, and he came n on them suddenly and unex-pectedly. The cut limiter tupped and ben ever a loc The bear immediately seried them, and a man death straptle bears. Democras shorted to the key term to the came and save broadly where he did and has filed strug te begen. De mason shinted in the boy turn to the cathor and save timest, which is the they turn to the cathor and save timest, which is the any activate to the tearest settlem of the miles away. Some office the settlers (astered to Dentkon's reine), but beind him deal and terribly multi-field like settlers the settlers that serve the settlem they continued and knied the lear, and here the body of the old trainer and the carcase of the tear tigetier to their settlement.

WORSHIP UNDER CANVAS.

SOMETHING LIKE CAMP MEETINGS HERE IN THE CITY.

Gospel Tents Pitched for the Summer-Music by Cornets, Organs, and Choles-Why Mr. Mingine Thinks Churches are a Failure. On a large tent pitched at Broadway and

Fifty-fifth street a blue flag, bearing the inscription "Gospel Tent" in white letters, was fluttering restorday afternoon. At about 4 o'clock female voices were heard chanting a hymn to the accompaniment of two cornets and an organ. Many people were attracted by the sounds and took seats in the tent. But before the hymn was over the sky was suddenly overcast, and as the wind increased about 200 persons left, while at least 300 retained their seats. The wind storm did no damage to the tent. The first hymn over, another was sung, thin pamphlets with the musical selections having been distributed. On the red cover was a cut of the tent. and around it in black letters, "The Gospel Tent, Rev. J. L. Benedict, Manager." The Rev. Mr. Benedict introduced the Rev.

Dr. A. S. Walsh, "This," said Dr. Walsh, "is not going to be a grand halleluish walk around. We must do a good deal of hard praying, so that at the end of our meetings we can shake our lists at the evil one and call out: 'You old devil, we've got ahead of you so far, and we're going to get further shead of you still.' Many people who call themselves Christians sit at home all day, and when you go and ask them to help you in the good cause they answer: Well, I'm a Christian, but I'm not working at

'Well, I'm a Christian, but I'm not working at my trade to-day.' Now, we must not only be Christians, we must work with a will."

Then the congregation, while retaining their seats, sang the hymn. "Stand up for Jesus."

The Rev. Dr. Herr said the army of the Lord were encamped under the tent, and they were preparing for a hand-to-hand conflict with the ungodly. He believed in having music to lead the army. If two cornets weren't enough, a whole brass band ought to be procured.

After Dr. Herr's remarks, and before the next hymn, a black cat crawled under the tent to the left of the platform, and gazed around in an astonished manner. But when the cornets and the organ struck up a prejude, the feline beat a hasty retreat.

left of the platform, and gaz-d around in an astonished manner. But when the cornets and the organ struck up a prejude, the feline beat a hasty retreat.

The Riev, J. L. Benedict explained the object of the meeting. He remembered asking one man if he ever went to church. The man answered: "I never do. I went to church once and entered a pew. I had hardly been seated when the sexton stepped up and told me I was in a rented pew, and showed me into another. By and by a family approached the pew and looked at me with gium faces. Of course I saw I was not wanted in their pew, so I left, and my shadow will never darken the threshold of another church." Mr. Benedict said that all were welcome to the tent. He agreed with Uncle John Vassar that a tent was a great soultran. It was designed to take the place of the churches during summer, while the pastors were taking their vacations. "I have," concluded Mr. Benedict, "two hundred dollars more to pay toward the cost of putting up the tent, and you're now going to be addressed by Brother Mingins, who's one of the greatest men to get into peotole's pockets I know of. In his own church he has to have the collections taken up in billow cases."

"It is very unkind of you," said Mr. Mingins banteringly to Mr. Benedict, "to give all the good things to the other brothers, and leave the begging for me. When I die I want one of these brothers to preach at my funeral from the text." And the beggar dies. I want you, "he continued to the people, "to help pay for this tent, because I believe tents are better to worship in than churches. Building a church only doesn't make converts. It won't do to open a reignous shop and wait for customers. If I had the nower I would shut up the churches and sond the ministors, deacons, and elders among the proved by statistics that the number of Christians does not increase in ratio with the population."

At this point some small boys outside began browing stones, which struck the tent above.

groved by statistics that the number of Christians does not increase in ratio with the population."

At this point some small boys outside began throwing stones, which struck the tentabove, and then rolled down the sides. Finally quite a large stone fell through a hole in the canvas into the middle of an aisle, fortunately without injuring any one. One of the clergymen left the platform and chased the boys off the lot.

'I understand,' resumed Mr. Mingins, 'that whoever among the brothers works hard and gets the most converts can take them to his church. I see a good many of my people here, and I want them to get just as many converts for the Union Tabernacle Church as they can. I hope my brethren will also work and get alot of souls for their churches. After we have done all the work, I don't want some mean, sneaking fellow, whom the devil himself wouldn't acknowledge, to rope off the converts. Now I want you all to contribute to the best of your ability to this collection. I hope God has sent some of his children who have money to us.'

After the collection and a hymn, the services closed with a benediction.

The Roy. S. H. Pratt asked that the good singers would come forward in the Ghad Tidings Gossel Tout at Twenty-second street and Second avenue hast evening as arrangements had not yet been perfected with a choir. A so-

ings Gospel Tont at Twenty-second street and second avenue has evening as arrangements had not yet been perfected with a choir. A sociable rooster sitting on the back of a chair on the tlatform crowed.

"He is volunteer help that cannot be relied upon, and your services are still required," said the preacher, reaching over the congregation and nointing out some women whom he thought could sing.

Three went forward. Dr. Bell took them in charge. Mr. Fratt asked that they all sing.

"There is a gate that stands appr, adding: "Dod't be afraid of disturbing the horse cars, We want you to just cry out." The tent was full. Mr. Pratt read the Gospel lesson about Jesus and the Pharisee, and based an exhortation on it.

MINIATURE ALMANAG—FIRES DAY Sun rises 4 31 Sun sets 7 35 Moon sets ... 8 12 stan wares—rate hav. Sandy Hook . 8 (2) Gov. Island. . 8 40 Hell Gate. . . 10 29

Arrived-Susday, June 26.

Sa Purnessia, Smail, Chaspaw June 16, and Maylie 17th?

Sa Canina, Davies, St. Johns, N. F., and Halliax, N. S.

Sa Australia, Winkler, Hamburg.

Sa City of Para, Crowell, Bio Janejro June 5.

Sa Kerland, Weyer, Antworp June 11.

Sa Wranoke, Couch, Biolinonia.

Sa Break water, Hallbers, Lewes.

Sa Hattoras, Boar, Norfolk.

Sa John Gibson, Travers, Georgetown, D. C.

Sain Glomming, Diamore, Antworp.

Sain Glomming, Diamore, Antworp.

Sain Glomming, Diamore, Antworp.

Bark Bott, Murrey, Sharpness.

Bark James Stafford, Reynolds, Antworp.

Bark James Stafford, Reynolds, Antworp.

Bark Olive Thuriow, Corbett, Cardenss,

Bark Olive Thuriow, Corbett, Cardenss,

Sainch Finis Foundament Points.

Sainch Finis Foundament Points.

Sa Gallia, from Queenstown, for New York.

MARKIED.

MARKIED.

AITKEN-LAYTON -June 22 at the Church of the Bedremer, by the leav Dr. George R. Vannewater, William H. Aitken to Mary Amelia, daughter of Richardson C. Layton, Esp., at John G. Rocklyn, L. I.

BIUSELTI-FE ROUSEN, -At Forence, Italy, June I, at the Rindson, by the Sevelency Prince Tommas Grave, and at the American Consulate, by the Rev Gavin Langmuir of the American Consulate, by the Rev Gavin Langmuir of the American Union Church, Emina Grace, daughter of Dudley M. Fercuson of New York, to Roberto Standon Grace, but the Consulation of New York, to Roberto Standon Grace, Gaustier Gravelle, June 22, by the Rev. Charles H. Mead, Robert Dawidle, Jr., of New York, to Cora L., daughter of Christian, J. C. Charles J. Mead, Robert Dawidle, Jr., of New York, to Cora L., daughter of Christian, Jr. C. New York, to Cora L., daughter of Christian, Jr. C. New York, to Cora L., daughter of Christian, Jr. C. Christian, Jr. Christian, Jr. C. Christian, Jr. C. Christian, Jr. C. Christian, Jr. C. Christian, Jr. Christian, Jr. C. Christian, Jr. C. Christian, Jr. Christian, Jr. Christian, Jr. C. Christian, Jr. Christian, Jr.

DIED.

CALLAHAN -OR Saturday, June 23, after a prolonged thress, Domis M. Callahan, brother of Join Callahan, agod 25 years 7 months and 18 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence. 140 Howery, on Tuesday, June 28, at 10 ciclos P. M. to Calvary Cametery, KENNA -On Naturday, June 20, 1801, Mary A., dearly beloved wife of Thomas J. Kenda, in the 30th year of hea age.

befoved wife of Thomas J. Kenna, in the 36th year of heige.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the formeral from her late residence. 110. North Sth. at. Brooklyn, E. D. to St. Ymewit de Paul's thurch. North 6th at. where a voleme high requirem mass will be creimforded at 10 A. M. Lodny, at the termination of which the favored will proceed to the very context.

KILMENT.—At Resember 15tel, June 25, 1881, Mary J., wife of the incompanient will proceed to the very results. Not Y. KULWAULH.—June 26, Moses, am of Leopaid and Ross Schwager, axed a year and 3 months.

Funeral to in their residence, 457 Myrthe av., Brocklyn, June 25, 1891, W. Houklyn, June 27, 1810 of clerk.

KILMENT.—On Saturday, June 25, George Abbott Story, axed a year. relatives and friends are invited to attend the fu-on Monday, June 27, xt2 o clock, at his late resi-i, 124 North Istat, Brooklyn, E. D.

Special Rofices.

GREAT HORSE MEDICINE. NO HORSE NEED DIE OF COLLE OF DR. TOWARDS VENETIAN LINIMENT IS ON hand when they taken. A simple does next

is on hand state first taken. A straine dose levives an overloated horse and outs new life to the him. It quickly cures tails. Streams, told sores, Seyatones, Sore through, Ac. THE OFERIN CONDITION FOR DISCUSSION are used by the best independently. They are neclearly articles, but the heat ingredients that can be presented by the best independently. They are neclearly articles, but the heat ingredients that can be received by the second of the second of the second of the present of the latent through the second of the second of the latent through the second of the secon

PURE ESSENCE OF GINGER. Why pay 50 relies 1 of the for France of Ginzer when you can get Kikers the 1878 IN This Walkkin for 25 cents. Ask your groups of druggetter Ricer's Essence of January stone. Twenty two cents per bottle, sugnaturing Filth quarter part.

ALLEN'S BRAIN FOOD POSITIVELY